THE

Caledonian Mercury

No 9874. EDINBURGH, MONDAY, DECEMBER 27. 1784.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, ROYAL EXCHANGE.

THE Annual Premiums due upon Insurances in the Sun Fire Office at the present term of CHRISTMAS, *being the 25th December inst. are desired to be paid up immediately; as also, a Duty of One Shilling and Sixpence on every Hundred Pounds insured, laid on by act of Parliament; as by neglecting the payment thereof fifteen days after the term-day, the benefit of the policy expires.*

Persons insured are therefore desired to call at the Sun Fire Office, where receipts are given for the premium and duty on old insurances, and policies issued for new ones.

N. B. The Agent particularly requests, That the insured may call at the Office, and pay their premiums, and not depend on the receipts being sent to people in town. There being a tax on *all receipts*, when the premium and KING's duty amounts to 2 l. and upwards, which the office pays, if a receipt is once made out, the receipt tax cannot be given back.

LEITH, 18th December 1784.

THOMAS ALLAN AND COMPANY,

GROCERS, New Key, Leith,

HAVE lately got to hand a Parcel of TEAS, which they are selling at the following Prices, viz.

Bohea Tea,	at 2 s. 4 d.	Best Congo,	6 s. 9 d.
Congo-leaf ditto,	2 s. 10 d.	Shouchong,	7 s. 6 d.
Congo,	5 s.	Singlo Green 3 s. 9 d. and	4 s. 3 d.
Ditto,	5 s. 9 d.	Hyson,	7 s. 6 d.
Good ditto,	6 s. 3 d.	Fine ditto,	9 s. 6 d.

They are also at present selling,

Jamaica Double Rum at 9 s. 6 d. per gallon.
Single Rum, 6 s. 6 d.
Fine Coniac Brandy at 12 s. per gallon.——Good ditto at 8 s. 6 d.
Single Brandy, 6 s. 6 d.

SUGARS, CHEESE, and a great many other articles in the Grocery way, on reasonable terms.

N. B. At the above shop may be had, a few Pockets of fine HOPS.
RED PORT WINE at 18 s. per dozen, *bottles included.*

BONNETMAKERS AND DYERS.

EDINBURGH, December 23. 1784.

THE Incorporation of Bonnetmakers and Dyers of Edinburgh, being met and constitute, considering an Address by the Committee of Citizens to the Incorporated Trades of Edinburgh, calling upon them to unite with their fellow-citizens in an application to Parliament, for an alteration of the present mode of election of their Deacons, &c. The Incorporation did, and hereby do highly approve of the spirited and patriotic sentiments of these Gentlemen; and declare, they will most heartily concur in an application to Parliament, for a reform of all the abuses connected with the present modes of election. And they appoint a Committee of their number, to meet with the Committee of Citizens of Edinburgh, to join with them in the intended application to Parliament: And ordered this their resolution to be inserted in the Edinburgh newspapers.

Extracted by
ANDREW CROMBIE, Clerk.

EXCISE OFFICE, EDIN. Dec. 24. 1784.
By Order of the Honourable
THE COMMISSIONERS OF EXCISE.

THERE will be exposed to sale, by public auction, in the Hall of the Excise Office, Edinburgh, on Friday the 31st day of December instant, at twelve o'clock noon,

Several Parcels of Green and Black Tea, Aquavitæ, Foreign Brandy, Geneva, Spruce Beer, Starch, Printed Paper, Candles, Materials and Utensils for making Candles, and the Materials of several Small Stills and Utensils for Distillation, lately condemned before his Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

The goods and conditions of sale to be seen in the Excise Ware-houses at Edinburgh and Leith, on the day preceding, and morning of the day of sale.

TO be SOLD, and entered to at Whitsunday next,
THAT DWELLING-HOUSE in St John's-

Street, being the southmost house, east row, with the coach-house, stable, and hay-loft thereto belonging.

For further particulars, application may be made to James Bremner, at the Stamp Office, Edinburgh.

BY ADJOURNMENT.
JUDICIAL SALE, OF SUBJECTS in the Town of DUMFRIES;

And Upset Price Lowered.

TO be SOLD by authority of the Court of Session, within the Parliament or new Session House of Edinburgh, on Tuesday the 15th day of February 1785, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon,

The FORE TENEMENT of Houses, and BACK TENEMENT on both sides of the close formerly called Muat's Close, with the Yard at the foot of the said close, and Barn-stead at the foot of said yard, on which there was built some years ago by David Bean of Meiklefurthhead, the proprietor, a Large Tenement and Offices, lying within the burgh of Dumfries, on the street called the East Barnraws.

The proven rental thereof, free of all deductions, is 21 l. 19 s. 10 d. and the proven value at twelve years purchase of the free rental is 483l. 16 s. 4d. but the upset price by authority of the Court, is reduced to 315 l. at which the subjects will be exposed.

They hold burgage of the town of Dumfries for payment of two shillings Scots of feu duty.

The articles of roup are to be seen in the office of Alexander Stevenson, one of the depute clerks of Session; and any wanting further information may apply to Hugh Corrie writer to the signet, the agent in the sale, or to Jame Graham writer in Dumfries, the factor.

AT LONDON, THE LIVINGSTON,

ALEX. GORDON Master,

Lying at Hawley's Wharf, taking in goods for Leith, Edinburgh, and all places adjacent, and will sail the 8th of January 1785.

The Master to be spoke with at the New-England Coffeehouse, Threadneedle-street, by the Royal Exchange, at 'Change hours, morn ings and evenings on board the ship.

FOR CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA,

The Ship NORTH CAROLINA,

NEIL M'NEELL Master;

AND

For Wilmington, NORTH CAROLINA,
The Brigantine PITT,
JAMES HARVIE Master,

Will be clear to receive goods on board at Greenock by the 10th, and to sail about the 25th proximo. They sail well, and have good accommodation for passengers.

Apply to Mr Robertson, Merchant Bank, Glasgow, or Flemings, M'Alester and Compny, Greenock.

GREENOCK, December 8. 1784.

NEW BOOKS & PAMPHLETS,

For the USE of SUBSCRIBERS to
The Edinburgh Circulating Library.

MEDICAL COMMUNICATIONS, by a society of Medical Gentlemen, vol. i.
Elliot's translation of Fourcroy's elements of chemistry, 2 vols.
Dickinson's inquiry into the nature and causes of fever.
Irving's experiments on the red and quill Peruvian bark.
Taylor's apology of Benjamin Ben Mordecai for embracing Christianity.
Nare's elements of orthoepy [2 vols.
Dodsley's annual register for the year 1782.
Compendious history of Captain Cook's last voyage.
Hints of important uses to be derived from aerostatic globes.
Sheffield on American Commerce, greatly enlarged.
Observations on the climates of Naples, Rome, Nice, &c.
Symptomatology, by Dr Berkenhout.
Imogen, a pastoral romance, from the ancient British, 2 vols.
The Young Widow, or the history of Mrs Ledwick, 2 vols.
History of Lord Belford and Miss Sophia Woodley, 3 vols.
The Virtuous Villagers, a novel, in letters, by Mr Potter, 2 vols.
The Spanish Rivals, a musical farce.
Aerostation, or the templar's stratagem, a Lucianic Dialogue.
Reviews, Magazines, &c.

Likewise arrived,
AN ASSORTMENT OF NEW PRINTS,
Among which are several very beautiful ones by the most eminent engravers, fine impressions, and at the London prices.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, *Dec.* 21.

Commissions signed by his Majesty for the army in Ireland.

1st Regiment of horse, Mr William Whaley to be Cornet, vice Edward Croker, by purchase; dated October 1. 1784.

2d Horse, Cornet the Honourable Robert Taylor to be Lieutenant, vice Sir Matthew Blackiston; dated as above.

4th Horse, Major Thomas Staples to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Richard Vyse; dated as above. Brevet Major Anthony Cliffe, eldest Captain, to be Major, vice Staples. Captain-Lieutenant William Cassabon Purdon to be Captain, vice Cliffe. Eldest Lieutenant William Stubbers to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Purdon. Eldest Cornet Thomas Bernard to be Lieutenant, vice Stubbers.

5th Dragoons, Lieutenant William Curtis, of the 12th dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice Henry Heatly, who exchanges; dated as above. Eldest Cornet Thomas Fleming to be Lieutenant, vice Richard Flood Firman, who retires; dated as above. Mr Richard Fletcher to be Surgeon, vice Smithwick; dated as above.

9th Dragoons, Brevet Major Arthur Ormsby to be Major, vice Arthur James Pomeroy; dated as above. Lieutenant Mark Kerr, of the 17th regiment of light dragoons, to be Captain, vice Arthur Ormsby.

12th Dragoons, Captain George Gordon, from the British half-pay of the 9th regiment of foot, to be Captain, vice Lewis Saurin, who exchanges; dated as above. Lieutenant Henry Heatly, Lieutenant in Second in the 5th dragoons, to be Lieutenant, vice William Curtis, who exchanges; dated as above. Mr Hugh Crofton to be Cornet, vice George Perry; dated as above.

13th Dragoons, Mr Walter Arthur to be Cornet, vice Matthew Baillie, by purchase; dated as above.

14th Dragoons, Captain Hugh Tuite, from the 39th foot, to be Captain, vice Hugh Magan, who exchanges; dated April 3. 1784. Mr John Whaley to be Cornet, vice John Peyton Gamble, who retires; dated October 1. 1784.

17th Dragoons, Captain William St Leger, late of the 86th regiment of foot on the British establishment of half-pay, to be Captain, vice John Smith Bradshaw, who exchanges; dated April 14. 1784. Eldest Cornet Thomas Tucker to be Lieutenant, vice Mark Kerr, by purchase; dated October 1. 1784.

18th Dragoons, William Cuffe, Esq; to be Major, vice Robert Hobart; dated November 2. 1784. George Morris, Esq; to be Captain, vice William Cuffe.

4th Foot, William West, Gent. to be Quarter-Master, vice Henry Prowse, deceased; dated November 2. 1784.

10th Foot, William Hamill, Gent. to be Lieutenant, vice —— Howard, by purchase; dated February 28. 1784.

15th Foot, Lieutenant T. B. Grantham to be Adjutant, vice John Bathe; dated October 1. 1784.

16th Foot, Lieutenant Boyd Manningham, of the late 71st foot, upon the British establishment of half-pay, to be Lieutenant, vice Edward Filmer, who exchanges; dated as above. Mr Andrew Thomas Bell to be Ensign, vice John Lee, by purchase; dated as above.

26th Foot, Eldest Ensign John Tidey to be Lieutenant, vice Joseph Moland, who retires; dated as above. Mr William Wheeler to be Ensign, vice John Tidey.

45th Foot, Mr John Godfrey Drew to be Ensign, vice George Hastings, who retires; dated as above.

46th Foot, Mr William Johnstone Temple to be Ensign, vice William Morehead, by purchase; dated as above. Mr Henry Ormsby to be Ensign, vice John Murray, by purchase; dated as above. Mr Edward Mockler to be Ensign, vice John Molesworth, by purchase; dated as above.

48th Foot, Eldest Ensign, Abraham Anderson to be Lieutenant, vice Ommaney Wrench, who retires; dated as above. Mr John Ormsby Vandeleur to be Ensign, vice Anderson.

49th Foot, Mr Thomas Tipping to be Ensign, vice Edward Corry, by purchase; dated as above.

65th Foot, Lieutenant Latham Blacker, from the British half-pay of the 65th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice George Denshire, who exchanges; dated as above.

66th Foot, Eldest Ensign Richard Harvey to be Lieutenant, vice Christopher Wilson, who retires; dated as above. Mr Henry Ashe to be Ensign, vice Harvey. Quarter-Master Dougal M'Millan, of the late 92d foot, to be Quarter-Master, vice John Mingey, who exchanges; dated as above.

67th Foot, Ensign Edward Corry, of the 49th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Thomas Kirkman, who retires; dated as above.

SKETCH *of the* LIFE *and* WRITINGS *of* DR JOHNSON.

Continued from our paper of Wednesday last.

In January 1749, Mr Johnson published "The Vanity of "Human Wishes," an imitation of the 10th Satire of Juvenal. An extract from its beautiful conclusion will preclude the necessity of a single observation on its merit:

'Must helpless man, in ignorance sedate,
Roll darkling down the torrent of his fate?
Must no dislike alarm, no wishes rise,
No cries attempt the mercies of the skies?
Enquirer, cease, petitions yet remain,
Which Heav'n may hear, nor deem religion vain.
Still raise for good the supplicating voice,
But leave to Heav'n the measure and the choice.
Safe in his pow'r, whose eyes discern afar
The secret ambush of a specious pray'r,
Implore his aid, in his decisions rest,
Secure whate'er he gives, he gives the best.
Yet when the sense of sacred presence fires,
And strong devotion to the skies aspires,
Pour forth thy fervours for a healthful mind,
Obedient passions, and a will resign'd;
For love, which scorns collective man can fill;
For patience, sov'reign o'er transmitted ill;
For faith, that, panting for a happier seat,
Counts death kind nature's signal of retreat:
These goods for man the laws of Heav'n ordain;
These goods He grants, who grants the pow'r to gain;
With these Celestial Wisdom calms the mind,
And makes the happiness she does not find.'

This excellent poem was followed, in the same year, by "Irene," the tragedy alluded to by Mr Walmsley. This was founded on the celebrated story of the Sultan Mahomet II. who, being reproved by his courtiers for the inconsiderate indulgence of his passion for a beautiful Greek, named Irene, to the neglect of his state affairs, and the prejudice of the empire, immediately affected the hero, while he acted the monster, and in the presence of the whole court, struck off the head of his enchanting mistress. Mr Johnson, however, has taken some liberties with the history; for he represents Irene as strangled by order of the Emperor, instead of being sacrificed by his own hand. The unities of time, and place, and action, he has most rigidly preserved. The language is nervous, sentimental, and poetical; yet, with all these perfections, assisted by the united powers of Mr Garrick, Mr Barry, Mrs Pritchard, and Mrs Cibber, this tragedy did not meet with the success which might have been expected from its intrinsic excellence.

"London," "The Vanity of Human Wishes," and "I-"rene," were the only poems of any length that Mr Johnson ever published; but although he favoured the world with but little in absolute verse, (for his prose is often the most exquisite poetry), "yet that little, like diamonds of the first wa-"ter, will ever be held in the highest estimation, while gems "of larger size, but less intrinsic worth, are scarcely noticed." —When Pope had read his "London," and received no satisfactory answer to his repeated enquiries concerning the author, his observation was, "It cannot be long before my cu-"riosity is gratified: The writer of this poem will soon be "*deterré*."

On the 20th of March 1750, he published the first number of that celebrated periodical paper, "The Rambler," which was continued twice a-week, for two years successively. His principal design appears to be to inculcate wisdom and piety. There are, however, many noble excursions of fancy, particularly in his Eastern Tales, with many excellent disquisitions of criticism, and pictures of real life.

The stile of the Rambler, though nervously and classically correct, has not, perhaps, commanded the *unanimous* suffrages of those who may be esteemed judges of fine writing.

When the Rambler was terminated,

"The Adventurer" was begun by Dr Hawkesworth. To this work, which is an imitation of the former, Dr Johnson contributed all the papers with the signature T. besides the History of the admirable Crichton.

Dr Johnson had long conceived the design of one of the noblest and most useful, and, at the same time, one of the most laborious works that could be undertaken by one man. This was a complete Grammar and Dictionary of the English Language; of the want of which Foreigners had universally complained. Of this design he drew up a plan, in a letter to the Earl of Chesterfield. This very letter exhibits a beautiful proof, to what a degree of grammatical perfection and classical elegance our language was capable of being brought. The execution of this plan cost him the labour of many years: but, when it was published in 1755, the sanguine expectations of the public were amply justified; and several foreign academies, particularly the Academia della Crusca, honoured the author with their approbation. "Such is its merits," says the learned Dr Harris, "that our language does not possess a more co-"pious, learned, and valuable work †." But the excellency of this great work will rise in the estimation of all who are informed, that "it was written," as its author declares, "with "little assistance of the learned, and without any patronage of "the great; not in the soft obscurities of retirement, or under "the shelter of academic bowers, but amidst inconvenience and "distraction, in sickness and in sorrow."

Chesterfield, at the time Dr Johnson published his Dictionary, was universally esteemed the Mæcenas of the age. His Lordship recommended that valuable work in two essays *, which, among others, he published in a paper, intitled, "The World," conducted by Mr Edward Moore, and his literary friends. Some time after, however, the Doctor took great offence at being refused admittance to Lord Chesterfield; a circumstance which has been imputed to the mistake of a porter. Just before the Dictionary was published, Mr Moore expressed his surprise to the great lexicographer, that he did not intend to dedicate the book to his Lordship. Dr Johnson answered, that he was under no obligation to any great man whatever, and therefore he should not make him his patron. "Pardon me, Sir," said Moore, "you are certainly obliged to his Lordship for two elegant papers he has written in favour of your performance." "You quite mistake the thing," replied the other; "I confess no obligation; I feel mine own dignity, Sir; I have made a Commodore Anson's voyage round the whole world of the English language, and while I am coming into port with a fair wind, on a fine sun-shining day, my Lord Chesterfield sends out two little cock-boats to tow me in. I am very sensible of the favour, Mr Moore, and should be heartily sorry to say an ill-natured thing of that nobleman; but I cannot help thinking he is a Lord amongst wits, and a wit amongst Lords."

The severity of this remark seems never to have been forgotten by the Earl, who, in one of his letters to his son, thus delineates the Doctor: "There is a man, whose moral character, deep learning, and superior parts, I acknowledge, admire, and respect; but whom it is so impossible for me to love, that I am almost in a fever whenever I am in his company. His figure, without being deformed, seems made to disgrace or ridicule the common structure of the human body. His

† Philological Enquiries, p. 25.
* No. 100. 101.

legs and arms are never in the position which, according to the situation of his body, they ought to be in, but constantly employed in committing acts of hostility upon the graces. He throws any where, but down his throat, whatever he means to drink; and only mangles what he means to carve. Inattentive to all the regards of social life, he mis-times or mis-places every thing. He disputes with heat and indiscriminately; mindless of the rank, character, and situation of those with whom he disputes. Absolutely ignorant of the several gradations of familiarity or respect, he is exactly the same to his superiors, as equals, and his inferiors; and therefore, by a necessary consequence, absurd to two of the three. Is it possible to love such a man? No; the utmost I can do for him is to consider him as a respectable Hottentot."

In this portrait there is certainly too much of the distortion of caricatura, and too much of the malignity of resentment. In real excellence there can be no comparison between this celebrated nobleman and our illustrious author. The one seems to confine all his instructions to arts in which the most profligate might excel. The incessant aim of the other is to promote the cultivation of all that is great and excellent. The benefit to be derived from the lessons of the first is confined to the poor extent of a few years, which, in the common course of things, must soon cease to be numbered. The labours of the other will tend to perpetuate felicity, when the glittering vanities of mortality are no more. In this noble point of comparison he might have exclaimed,

> 'A celebrated wretch when I behold;
> When I behold a genius bright and base,
> Of tow'ring talents and terrestrial aims,
> Methinks I see, as thrown from her high sphere,
> The glorious fragments of a soul immortal,
> With rubbish mixt, and glitt'ring in the dust.'

In 1758, Dr Johnson began a new series of periodical papers, entitled "The Idler," which, in 1761, were collected into two volumes 12mo.

In the Eastern Tales inserted in "The Rambler," he had displayed a wonderful extent of imagination, with an unbounded knowledge of men and manners. He had not only supported the sublimity of the Eastern manner of expression, but even greatly excelled the Oriental writers in fertility of invention, in the conduct of his plots, and in the justness and solidity of his sentiments. This superiority was to appear more conspicuous still, in that admirable romance "Rasselas, Prince "of Abyssinia." Nothing can exceed the richness and luxuriance of the descriptions, nor the purity and excellence of the morality which is here inculcated. In a word, it is impossible for any one to read this book, without being wiser in the only essential of life—the knowledge how to be happy in what he is. But, let us not be censured, if, in the superior understanding of Dr Johnson, we lament some tincture of superstition. There are prejudices in the noblest minds, for the origin of which it is vain to enquire, and which can never be overcome. To a slavery more deplorable still was the great Pascal subject, whose mind, like Johnson's, was vast and wonderful; and of Dryden, whom to praise is superfluous, he himself observes, as a blemish in his character, that there is little doubt that he put confidence in the prognostications of judicial astrology. It is to be suspected that Dr Johnson did not wholly disbelieve the exploded doctrine of the reality of apparations. In Rasselas, when the Prince ridicules the terrors of Pecus, at the entrance of the pyramids, and asserts that "He that is once "buried will be seen no more;" Imlac, the philosopher, urges reasons to prove the actual appearance of spectres. The silence of the Prince, which is at least an acquiescence in his reasons, appears to bespeak the author's opinion. This seems confirmed by an attention which he afterwards paid to the celebrated story of the Cocklane ghost, which was unworthy of the dignity of his character; and which furnished a popular satyrist of the time with an opportunity of invective, which he did not neglect. In one of his poems, entitled "The Ghost" a description is given of Pompolo, descending into a vault of St Sepulchre's Church, to summon the spirit of Fanny. But the writings of Johnson will be read with universal admiration, when the temporary satires of Churchhill are forgotten.

It would have been a national disgrace, if such talents, distinguished by such writings, had met with no other recompence than the empty consciousness of fame. In 1762, his Majesty was pleased to bestow upon him a pension of 300 l. per annum.

He had been for some time past employing his great critical abilities in preparing a new edition of Shakespeare. This appeared in 1765, in eight vols. 8vo. with an elegant preface, in which he enters into a general disquisition of the beauties and blemishes of that immortal bard, and into a discussion of the dramatic laws respecting the unities of time and place. In a subsequent edition, in 10 vols. 8vo. the ingenious Mr George Stevens, nephew of a distinguished Admiral of that name, appeared as a coadjutor, for whom the most celebrated critic need not blush.

He had now attained to the most exalted height of reputation; and little discretion was requisite to maintain an enviable character of dignity, independence, and superiority. He thought proper, however, to descend from his splendid elevation (the object of literary reverence, if not literary adoration) to become the partisan of administration, and to mingle with the mob of political pamphleteers; as if the Jupiter of antient fable were to desert the height of Olympus, leave his thunder and his eagle, and stoop to combat in the amphitheatre with contending gladiators. In 1770, he published "The False Alarm," in which he discusses the great question of the Middlesex election. In 1771, the dispute with Spain attracted his attention; and he published, "Thoughts on the late transactions at Falkland's Islands." This was intended to justify the conciliatory measures, that had been adopted by the ministry then in being. A third pamphlet, "The Patriot," appeared in 1774, addressed to the electors of Great Britain, on the calling of a new Parliament; and a fourth, "Taxation no Tyranny," was published in 1775, in answer to the resolutions and address of the American Congress.

As, in all these pamphlets, Dr Johnson was professedly the champion of administration, this circumstance did not contribute to augment the number of his admirers. His pension, of course, became a subject of reproach in all the diurnal publications. But if it appear that he did not desert one single political principle, no one can charge him with unbecoming motives. If the sentiments predominant in these pamphlets be ever so obnoxious, it should be recollected, at the same time, that he had uniformly professed them. His early prejudices had never taught him to be the demagogue of democracy, nor to investigate with virulence the measures of ministers and monarchs.

In 1775 he published his "Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland," which he had undertaken in company with Mr Boswell, the gentleman to whom the world is indebted for an account of Corsica, and of the once celebrated Paoli. This may be regarded as a valuable supplement to Mr Pennant's account of his northern expeditions. But the latter explores the country in the characters of a naturalist and antiquary; while Dr Johnson travels as the moralist and observer of men and manners.

His last work, "The Lives of the Poets," first appeared in 1779, as prefaces, in ten small volumes, to a beautiful edition of the English poets in fifty-eight; and they were afterwards separately printed in four volumes 8vo. These have been already mentioned in the introduction to this article. But, notwithstanding their various excellencies, the decisions of this great critic have been frequently disputed. The greatest blemish, however, is the frequent recurrence of certain political opinions, which are far from enhancing the value of a work, the sole object of which should have been literary instruction and amusement. It was stepping out of his way to call the immortal Hampden, "The Zealot of Rebellion." The veneration, moreover, due from every man of genius to the author of Paradise Lost, might have taught him to forgive much political heresy in the Latin Secretary of Oliver Cromwell; especially when, in respect to his own political tenets, many of the best judges of the constitution are of opinion, that he himself has much to be forgiven. Sentiments, which do not discriminate the essential difference between resistance and rebellion, which have a tendency to revive the exploded doctrine of passive obedience, and which are inimical, of course, to the glorious principles of the revolution, or, in other words, to the dearest privileges of Englishmen; sentiments like these might be read in the pages of Sacheverell, or a Filmer, with calm contempt. Their writings, as they can never reach, can have no tendency to enslave posterity. But when we anticipate the lustre with which the name of Johnson will shine amongst our descendants, it is impossible to read such sentiments without a regret not absolutely devoid of indignation.

Besides the writings we have enumerated, several occasional verses, some prologues, and some other pieces of biography, have dropped from this superior pen. The latter consist of the lives of Barettier, Sydenham, Sir Francis Drake, Roger Ascham, Sir Thomas Brown, Peter Burman, Herman Boerhaave, and Edward Cave. These, with the plan of his Dictionary, some prefaces, &c. appear in "Miscellaneous and fugitive pieces," in 3 vols.

Dr Johnson was married in 1740, to Mrs Porter, a widow lady of Litchfield, who died about ten years afterwards, leaving an only daughter, by her former marriage. She was long lamented by a husband, whose conjugal tenderness had been uniformly exemplary. Before her death, he had received into his house Mrs Anna Williams, the daughter of Dr Zachariah Williams. This lady, who had the misfortune to be blind, was endowed with such intellectual accomplishments, and cheerfulness of disposition, as rendered her a very amiable companion to her benefactor. She died about a year ago. In 1746, she translated the life of the Emperor Julian, from the French of Father La Bleterie. In this she was assisted by two sisters of the name of Wilkinson. In 1736, by the kind assistance of Dr Johnson, who wrote several of the pieces, she published a quarto volume of "Miscellanies in prose and verse."

A few years ago the Universities of Oxford and Dublin presented Mr Johnson with the honorary degree of Master of Arts and Doctor of Laws. This was a tribute, not more due to his celebrity in the world of letters, than to the exalted virtues by which he was equally distinguished. His writings, indeed, have ever been devoted to instructions in piety, benevolence, and virtue; and of these instructions his life has been one uniform example. The noblest gifts of genius, with respect to the possessor, are accidental, and can only command the secondary praise of diligence, in the pursuit of acquisitions, which, when attained, may terminate in self alone; but he who is animated by piety, to the practice of all the social virtues, and who delights to inculcate them by precepts, claims a praise that is pure and undiminished; for although his views, which successful, may eventually secure his own felicity, yet the highest enjoyment of his generous bosom is the felicity of others.

On the 13th of December 1784, about seven in the evening, Dr Johnson died, at his house in Bolt-court, Fleet-street, aged 75 years and three months. The loss of so valuable a member of public and private society will long be felt, while experience tells us, he hath not left a worthier character to lament his death.

Whether we consider Dr Johnson as a man or as a writer, his character will in the one case be found to rise to real goodness, and in the other to true greatness. Charitable to the poor, even to a degree of munificence, he enjoyed the lasting satisfaction of doing good, of relieving merit, and chearing the heart of the poor and needy. To a head stored with human learning, he added a heart, on which habits of pious meditation had left deep impressions.

His enemies must allow, that his faults were not proportioned to his abilities; and when the shades of his character are deepened ever so much, they do not deprive the whole of its beauties.

Those who knew him best in private life will agree with the writer of this article, that he had a dignified mind, capable of sublime conceptions both in conduct and in expression. To the meannesses which deform many literary characters he was wholly a stranger. His peculiarities might perhaps be disagreeable, and hurtful to his health and happiness, but they were a portion of that weakness without some of which no human character ever existed. His company was much courted by the learned and by the great, because no man ever left his company without reaping some lasting benefit. His death was preceded by a lingering and painful illness, which he bore like a Christian, and a philosopher. By his death, the world has lost one of its true friends, and he has obtained the reward of a pious life—the laurels that never will fade—the happiness that knows no end.

Such was Dr Johnson! such was the character he maintained amidst the vicissitudes of elevation and of depression. May his example be as long powerful as his precepts will be read and admired.

From the London Papers, Dec. 23.

LONDON.

It is whispered at the west end of the town, that a speedy change will take place in the Administration. The Dukes of Northumberland, Newcastle, and Lord Lonsdale, are, we are informed, busily employed in settling the present political contentions; and it is generally believed the issue will turn out to the satisfaction of all parties. *Gen. Ev. Post.*

Considerable bets have been laid, within these few days, at the fashionable clubs in the neighbourhood of St James's, that the Marquis of Lansdown will take the lead in the political affairs of this kingdom before Lady-day next. *Ib.*

General Dalling will set out to-morrow in order to embark for his government in the East Indies. His suite is not numerous; but his powers very extensive. Mr Aberdeen goes as his Secretary, and two of his officers who served under him in Jamaica as his Aid-de-Camps.

General Dalling, who was ever attentive to the health of his soldiers, takes out with him an extraordinary quantity of Peruvian bark and Port wine, which were found, upon the late expedition to Fort Omoa, to produce the most salutary effects among the men afflicted with the putrid dysentery that reigned in that quarter of the globe.

General Sloper goes to India with greater powers than any British officer ever possessed in that part of the globe. The new arrangements are to take place as soon as convenient after his arrival in Bengal.

A great military officer we hear is still under an arrest in India, and though he has repeatedly insisted on a trial by Court Martial, it is, for political reasons, deferred for some time.

We have the pleasure to acquaint our readers that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is perfectly recovered from his late indisposition. He was in the pit in the Opera-house on Tuesday evening; and yesterday, after inspecting the new additions to Carlton-house, rode on horseback to Richmond, and afterwards dined with their Majesties.

Yesterday, at a Quarterly Court of the East-India Proprietors, who met in expectation of news from India, a motion was made by Alderman Picket, that the letter lately received from the Governor-General of Bengal should be read, for the information of the proprietors.

Mr Devaynes, Deputy-Chairman, had no objection to a partial compliance with the motion; but he was of opinion that part of the letter which was political ought not to be brought forward. He thought it was liable to abuse, and that it might be abused. He presumed, therefore, that such paragraphs as were truly political were confidential, and not proper for the public eye.

Major Scott was anxious to have the whole made as public as possible, and the more so, because very strange conclusions had already been drawn from the secrecy observed by the Directors, in the use they had already made of the letter. The editors of newspapers had, from this circumstance, sounded the alarm, as if a mystery was affected in the business, merely because the letter was of such a nature, as rendered the publication of it unsafe, or impolitic.

Mr Deputy Chairman still persisted in urging the impropriety. He was authorised, he said, in making this objection by the unanimous opinion of the Court of Directors, and he hoped the Court would forgive him, if he put the question.

Mr Alderman Picket was equally determined to persevere in his motion, as the curiosity of the public rendered the reading of the letter, without reserve, indispensible, and he flattered himself this was the opinion of the proprietary in general.

Major Scott said he was the more inclined to second the worthy Alderman's motion, great apprehensions having been strenuously propagated, as founded in the council of that letter. The question, however, being at last put, the show of hands was evidenrly for reading the letter as it was.

This letter involved a prodigious quantity of matter. Among other things, the writer said, an incident had just happened before sealing the dispatches, which it was proper for him to state accurately and correctly. The heir apparent to the throne of Delhi, who is at least thirty-six years of age, had made an elopement from that Court. The country was consequently every where alarmed, and the passes in almost every part guarded, that the royal youth might not escape. Orders had reached Lucknow, where he was, to the same effect. And the necessary precautions were taken, that they might not be surprised into any very glaring impropriety of conduct. But, before any measures of this kind could be executed, very different mandates had been issued from the Supreme Court at Delhi, that the Prince should every where be received with all the honours due to his rank. The Nabob of Lucknow being apprised of this circumstance, all possible preparations were made, and he was met about eighteen miles distant from town by whatever was necessary to treat the son of the Great Mogul with the honours which became his Sovereignty. The Nabob and Mr Hastings made their homage to him on their knees. He was in great distress for the want of almost every necessary of life; but in the procession Mr Hastings would not be one. He, notwithstanding, yielded him his house, on account of its contiguity to the Court. It was soon seen what the object of the royal visit was: The assistance and friendship of the English, to rid the Emperor from the sordid wretches who surround and control him. The situation of the Imperial sufferer was painted in the most glowing and pathetic colours; and every argument which filial duty, humanity, and genius could devise, used with the Governor General, to make the Company a party in the cause. The Prince was not above real want. Generous efforts were made to remedy or alleviate them; but he scorned them all, whilst his father continued in the wretched state which he had represented him. The presents of a pecuniary nature tendered to him, he earnestly begged might be remitted to Delhi. He would not share in any luxury whatever while his royal father remained in his present necessitous condition. Mr Hastings's advice to him was nearly to this effect: —He condoled with the young prince on the hardships of his family, but said, at the same time, that he came there with a stamped commission; that he could not give any hopes from what the Company might be disposed to do in his favour; that the country to which they belonged had but just breathed from a state of war, and would not plunge itself into a similar situation, if possible. He advised him, however, to be as early as possible in securing the chiefs of the Mahratta tribes, and to do his utmost in getting them on his side. One expression seemed to insinuate, that this warlike people had already embraced the opposite, and would be against him.

These are a few of the particulars of which this extraordinary letter consisted.

The Court, having no other business before them, adjourned.

Yesterday, at Guildhall, No. 21,098 was drawn a prize of 500 l.
No. 18,361, 13,843, 8793, 19,398, 18,977, 19,353, 6211. prizes of 100 l.
And the following prizes of 50 l. each:
No. 15,256, 16,996, 24,076, 19,636.

This morning, the lottery finished drawing at Guildhall, when No. 30,791 came up a 20 l. prize, and being the last-drawn, was further entitled to the sum of 1000 l.

A forgery of a most singular nature has lately been detected:—A gentleman, possessed of a fortune of 20,000 l. made his will, which not giving satisfaction to some of his relations, they had immediate recourse to stratagem: a false key was procured to unlock his strong chest, and the will taken out, counterfeited, and, in the hour of intoxication, presented for signing and sealing, as a paper of quite a different tendency; the old gentleman not complying, they forced the pen into his hand and compelled him to make a cross, over which they wrote his name, and placed the same in the chest. Soon after his death favoured their scheme, and these self-made executors carried their will to the Commons for administering; the Proctor, who knew the deceased, and that he could write, not only refused their request, but stopped the will, informing them that he was not unacquainted with the original. The last twelve months they have been endeavouring, by every art, to recover their will and get possession of the fortune, keeping the attorney who drew it up out of the way, but, falling off in their remittances, he last week came to town and made an affidavit of the whole transaction at Bow-street; in consequence of which three persons, whose rank and situation in life led them above suspicion, were apprehended on Sunday morning, and underwent an examination at the Public Office, when a chain of correspondence, between them and the attorney, was discovered, which tend strongly to conviction. They are all committed to prison for further examination.

Extract of a letter from Utrecht, Dec. 16.

"We have accounts from Berlin, that the King of Prussia has given notice to the Princes of the Empire, that he should look upon it as an act of hostility on their parts, if they gave permission to the Austrian troops to pass through their dominions in their way to the borders of the Scheldt. This notice must cause no small embarrassment to the little German Courts, who having received the requisitorial letter from the Emperor, must now take a part for or against the House of Austria."

PRICE of STOCKS, Dec. 23.

Bank Stock, 172½.	India Stock, —
3 per cent Stock, shut.	3 per cent. Ann. —
4 per cent. Ann. 1777 71.	India Bonds paid, —
3 per cent. con. shut, 56½ a ¼ op.	Ditto unpaid, —
3 per cent. red. 55½ a ¼.	Exchequer Bills, —
3 per cent. 1726, —	Navy Bills, 16s. dise.
Long Ann. shut.	3 per cent. Scrip. 55½.
Short Ann. 1778, shut.	4 per cent. Scrip. —
South Sea Stock, —	Omnium, —
3 per cent. Old Ann. —	Lottery Tickets, —
Ditto New Ann. —	Prizes, 2 dise.
Ditto 1751, —	

WIND AT DEAL, Dec. 22. N. by E.

PRICES OF CORN AT CORN EXCHANGE, Dec. 17.

Per Quarter.	
Wheat, 38 s. to 45 s.	Boiling ditto, 38 s.
Fine ditto, ditto.	Tick Beans, 26 s. 6 d.
Rye, 25 to 27 s.	Small ditto, 30 s.
Oats, 15 s. to 20 s.	Tares, —
Barley, 22 s. to 25 s.	Per Sack.
Malt, 34 s. to 38 s.	Fine Flour, 39 s. to 40 s.
Grey Pease, 34 s.	Second sort, ditto.
White ditto, 34 s.	Rape Seed, —

EDINBURGH.

Friday last, was married at Ardoch, George Dundas, Esq; of Dundas, to Miss Christian Stirling, second daughter of Sir William Stirling of Ardoch, Bart.

On Saturday last, died, at his house North St David's-street, Thomas Dundas, Esq; Clerk of the Pipe, Exchequer.

Yesterday morning, about five o'clock, the maid-servant of a family in the Back of Bess Wynd, was alarmed by an unusual noise in the house. The girl immediately got up, and passing into the next room, found a man there, who, upon being surprised, was endeavouring to get out at a window. The maid immediately unfixed the catch by which the window was suspended, in order to secure the villain, who was half way out at the window; but he had strength sufficient to overcome that obstruction. The consequence was, he fell to the ground from the height of three storeys, and was very much bruised. He proves to be George Walker, a slater by trade; and is now a prisoner in the City-guard. He had an accomplice, who escaped at the time, but, it is thought, has since been apprehended.

This morning, Adam Gunn, a drover's servant from Sutherland, was detected in putting off bad halfpence, upon very tempting terms. Having been secured and examined by the Sheriff, he was committed to prison in order to trial. Another accomplice of his made his escape, with about thirty pounds worth in his possession. It appeared upon Gunn's examination, that the trade he drove was carrying up different small articles to England, and bringing down base copper-coin, which he procured at Newcastle.

Last week a party of soldiers in Buchan being sent out in pursuit of smuggled goods, some of them were so imprudent as to take off their shoes, and walk in their stockings, to prevent their slipping on the frost: The consequence was, that one soldier died in a few hours after, and another lies dangerously ill.

The Boyd, Boyd, is arrived at Virginia from Clyde.
Success, Dunlop, at Newfoundland from ditto.
Margaret, How, at Cork from ditto.
Primrose, Robertson, at Dublin from ditto.
Acadia, Marshall, at Bilboa from Newfoundland.
Friendship, Freeman, at Havre de Grace from Virginia.
Kitty, Lamont, at St Jago from Gibraltar.
Convention, Workman, at l'Orient from Virginia.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, Dec. 16.

"Yesterday, at the Commission of Oyer and Terminer, came on the trial of two young men, on a charge of rapes and a robbery committed on the persons, and in the house of Mrs Spear, and another woman, at Summer-hill, when Mrs Spear, in her deposition, to the astonishment of the Court, and all present, contradicted all she had sworn in her examinations, in such a manner, that the Judges committed her to prison, and ordered a bill of indictment, for perjury, to be made out, and sent up to the Grand Jury against her. The young men were consequently acquitted of the Court, in respect to her; the other prosecutrix not appearing, their trial on her indictment was adjourned. A motion for bail was then made by the prisoners counsel; but the Judges, Baron Hamilton and Mr Sheridan, peremptorily refused it, as it had clearly appeared, said they, that the prosecutrixes had been tampered with. Two soldiers were afterwards, on the clearest evidence, found guilty of a robbery in the Phœnix-park, in October last."

Extract of a letter from Wicklow, Dec. 12.

"Monday morning, a sloop from North Carolina for Port Glasgow, laden with turpentine and slaves, was driven on the Murrow, and went to pieces next night. By the attendance of several inhabitants of the town, a revenue officer, and the bargemen, 160 casks of turpentine, a quantity of staves, some sails, rigging, &c. were preserved from the ravages of the country people, who, according to their usual custom, had assembled in prodigious numbers, with the savage purpose of plundering the vessel. One person had got on board, and was busily engaged in flinging out several matters from the cabin, particularly some casks of spirits. The consequences of further inflaming the passions of these inconsiderate people, already sufficiently disposed for mischief, by the distribution of liquor, were evident, and the officer accordingly requested and menaced, but to no purpose; he therefore fired, and wounded him near the shoulder. This intimidated his companions, and put an end to their outrages. The fellow was taken to the infirmary, but the ball having lodged in his body, he last night died. The several articles saved are carefully deposited for the benefit of those concerned."

Copy of a Letter from the Rev. CHRISTOPHER WYVILL, *Chairman of the Yorkshire Association, to the* SECRETARY *of the Committee of Citizens of Edinburgh.*

SIR, *St James's, Dec. 21. 1784.*

HAVING lately had the honour of two interviews with Mr PITT, in which he fully explained himself on the subject of a Parliamentary Reformation, I am happy to assure you, that the result was such as must undoubtedly give much satisfaction to the sincere friends of that measure.

Mr PITT has authorised me to assert, that he means to bring that subject before the House of Commons, as early as possible, in the next Session of Parliament: That he will support his intended propositions to the utmost of his strength, and exert his whole power as a *man*, and as a *minister*, *honestly* and *boldly* to carry such a meliorated system of representation as may place the constitution on a footing of permanent security.

I have the pleasure to add, that the prospect of success is improved beyond our most sanguine expectations.

For this occasion, the friends of reformation in Scotland, particularly the associated Citizens of Edinburgh, should be disposed, by petition to Parliament, or in any other proper mode, to testify their sentiments on the *general question* of parliamentary reformation, or on the *specific plan* of Mr Pitt, when known.—I have no doubt that vigorous efforts will be made by the *county* of *York*, in concurrence with the Citizens of Edinburgh, and other respectable bodies of men, to give effectual support to that necessary measure—*the improvement of our representation.* I am Sir,

Your most obedient humble servant,

C. WYVILL.

Thomas M'Grugar, Esq;

HADDINGTON ASSEMBLY

Is to be held on THURSDAY first, the 30th instant

ARRIVED AT LEITH, Dec. 27. Venus, Ramsay, from Koningsberg, with grain; Newcastle, Jopp, from Kennetpans, in ballast; Grafton, Arms, from Riga, with grain, &c.

ARRIVED AT GRANGEMOUTH, Dec. 19. Anne, Boyd, from North Berwick, with barley; Furnace, Walker, from Ulverstone, with iron ore; Janet, Stupart, from Dunbar, with malt.—21. Susan, Clark, from Dundee, with barley; ——, Abber, from ditto, with ditto.——24. Anne, Boyd, from North Berwick, with Barley; Janet, Stupart, from Dunbar, with malt, &c. Margaret, Lamb, from Montrose, with barley; Janet, Bryce, from Alloa, with deals; Clyde, Wilson, from Memel, with timber.

SAILED, 19, Nancy, Manuel, for Eyemouth, with rum; Lady Charlotte, Ferrior, for Borrowstounness, with oak plank.—20. Paisley, Duncan, for London, with goods ——23. Glasgow Packet, Hanton, for Dundee, with cast and wrought iron goods; Peggy, Reid, for Alloa, with ditto; Ely and Peggy, Murray, for Dunbar, with ditto; Eagle, Calder, for Newcastle, with sundries.

PRICES OF GRAIN AT HADDINGTON, Dec. 24. 1784.

Wheat,	21 s.	0 d.	19 s.	0 d.	18 0
Barley,	18	6	17	0	16 0
Oats,	15	6	12	6	10 6
Pease,	16	0	15	0	

MEETING of CREDITORS.

THE Creditors of ALEXANDER VALENTINE, late tenant in Wester Pitgarvie, are requested to meet in the house of George Bean vintner in Montrose, upon the 10th of January next, at 11 o'clock forenoon, when matters of importance will be laid before them by the trustees; and such of the Creditors as have not already lodged notes of their debts, are desired to give in the same to John Gibson, at Wester Mathers, against the above meeting.

Not to be repeated.

FOR COUGHS, HOARSENESSES, &c.

PECTORAL LOZENGES OF TOLU,

Prepared and sold by T. GREENOUGH, Chymist and Apothecary, at No. 10. on Ludgate Hill, London.

Price, 1 s. the Box.

THESE LOZENGES contain all the softening and healing Virtues of the celebrated BALSAM of TOLU; and are the pleasantest and most effectual remedy of the kind in all Coughs, Hoarsenesses, sore Throats, and Defluctions on the Lungs, healing the Rawness and Soreness of the breast, promoting the Expectoration of the Tough Phlegm, and affording great relief in Asthmatic Complaints and Shortness of Breath. They are likewise very beneficial in Consumptions, are not cloying to the stomach, but rather create an appetite.

☞ The great esteem these Lozenges have acquired, having induced several persons to attempt the selling a counterfeit sort, against two of whom, viz. one a Chymist on Ludgate Hill, and the other a Chymist in Oxford Street, verdicts have been obtained, in the Court of King's Bench, with considerable damages. The Public are requested to observe, that none are *genuine* but what have the following Inscription on the Lid of the Box: PECTORAL LOZENGES FROM BALSAM OF TOLU, *prepared by* T. GREENOUGH, *Chymist* and *Apothecary*, No. 10. on *Ludgate Hill*, LONDON.

These LOZENGES are also sold by appointment of the Proprietor, by HUSBAND, ELDER, and CO. opposite the Tron Church, Edinburgh.

Published by Authority of the King's Patent,

Mr GREENOUGH's TINCTURES for the TEETH, SCURVY in the GUMS, and TOOTHACH; which have been for more than thirty years past in the most universal esteem, on account of their real Efficacy, Elegance, and Safety. The particular effects they may be depended on to produce, are as follow, viz.

The Tincture for the Teeth and Gums takes off all Scales and Foulness from the Teeth, and renders them beautifully white, without the least injuring the Enamel; perfectly fastens such as are loose, prevent their decaying, and entirely cures the Scurvy, and all other disorders in the Gums, rendering the Breath at the same time delicately sweet.

The Tincture for the Toothach never fails giving immediate ease, even in the greatest agony of pain, and in a little time perfectly cures it, however violent. Price, 1 s. each.

Each Bottle of the genuine Tinctures have a label on the side, with the words (PREPARED BY THOMAS GREENOUGH) for which only he can be answerable, all others, even though sold under his name, being purious.

SUCH Heritors within the shire of Edinburgh as are qualified to be Commissioners of Supply, and were not in the last Cess Act, are desired to leave their names at the Sheriff-Clerk's office, on or before the 25th of next month.

Sheriff Clerk's Office, Edin. 23d Dec. 1784.

MONEY, &c.

WILLIAM KER and CO. at their Warehouse, Leith, have for sale a quantity of fine Foreign Fancy, in casks, or smaller quantities; Dutch Butter and Cheese; Aspect for the table and baking; with every article in the Grocery way.

Judicial Sale—By Adjournment.

Upset price still further Reduced.

TO be SOLD by authority of the Court of Session, upon the 18th day of January 1785, betwixt the hours of ten and two afternoon, within the Parliament house,

The remaining LOT of the BARONY of PITTENCRIEFFE and others, consisting of the whole Coalleries and Ironstone under the contiguous lands of Lusear, Chine, and Rosebank: And also, the Coals under the adjoining lands of Wester Baldridge, and under about 93 acres of the lands of Blackburn of Pittencrieffe, (lately sold to Mr Hogg) with all privileges thereto belonging; but with sundry exceptions and restrictions, as are all more particularly described in former advertisements, and in the articles of sale; together with a feu of the farm of Wester Rosyth, and harbour of Bruchaven: And also the tacks of the lands of Windylaw, and minister of Inverkeithing's glebe during his incumbency, which are adjoining to Wester Rosyth.

The proven value of this lot, and at which it was formerly exposed, including the coals in other parts of the lands of Pittencrieffe, which were lately valued and sold at 600 l. was L. 6522 18 10

And is now to be set up without these coals, sold with Pittencrieffe, at the reduced price of 4200 0 0

These coallieries are known to contain inexhaustible quantities of different kinds of coal of the best qualities.—They can be wrought for the most part by a level, which has been carried up at a very great expence, and can have a convenient waggon way made for transporting them to sea.—There are 18 feet water at ordinary spring tides in the harbour of Bruchaven, and the depth may be increased by extending the pier, which has stone quarries just by it.

The title-deeds, with the articles and conditions of sale, will be seen in the hands of Mess. John Callander, depute-clerk of session, and William Anderson, clerk to the signet, and Adam Paterson; factor on Pittencrieffe, will show the premisses.

LANDS in the County of Perth.

TO BE SOLD—BY ADJOURNMENT.

WILL be exposed to SALE by public roup, under authority of the Lords of Council and Session, within the Parliament or New Session-house of Edinburgh, upon Tuesday the 25th day of January 1785, betwixt the hours of four and eight in the afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills, at a reduced price,

The LANDS and ESTATE of KILGRASTOWN, which pertained to the deceased John Craigie of Kilgrastown, lying in the parishes of Dumbarnie, Dron, and Abernethy, and shire of Perth.

These lands consist of 1754 acres 1 rood 32 falls, all conveniently situated, in a fine rich country, within a few miles of the town of Perth.—The north part of the estate is most pleasantly bounded by the river of Earn, and a great part of it has been beautifully laid out in different inclosures, and in a variety of valuable woods and plantations, which are all in a very thriving condition. The mansion-house, with a very neat set of office-houses, lately built upon the premisses, lie about a quarter of a mile west from the Bridge of Earn.

The yearly proven rent of the estate, after deduction of the feu-duties, public burdens, and the valued teind of such parts of the estate as lie in the parishes of Dron and Dumbarnie, out of which last the stipends to the ministers of Dron and Dumbarnie fall to be paid, is 1275 l. 14 s. 8 d. 11-12ths; and the whole lands, exclusive of those that hold of subjects, stand rated in the cess books at about 2000 l. Scots. The proof of the rental was led in January 1781, since which the rent has increased a good deal, and in letting the lands, the greatest attention has all along been been paid to the interest of whoever shall become purchasers.

If this estate does not sell in whole, it will be exposed in the following Lots, viz.

LOT I. The Lands of KILGRASTOWN, whereon the Mansion-house and offices stand, and part of the Lands of KINTULLO, lying within the parish of Dumbarnie, and upon the west side of the turnpike road leading from Perth to Kinross, pleasantly situated along the south side of the water of Earn, immediately to the west of the Bridge of Earn; and are all inclosed and subdivided. The tenants houses are in good order, the soil is of a rich quality, and the grounds are in excellent good condition. This part of the estate consists of 574 acres, 3 roods, 17 falls, part whereof is agreeably laid out in woods and plantations which are in a healthy and thriving condition.

The free rent of these lands, after deducing public burdens, is 668 l. 10 s. 8 d. 8-12ths.

LOT II. That Part of the Lands of KINTULLO, BROOMSTOBS, CLAYTON, and others, with the Salmon Fishing upon the water of Earn, lying in the parish of Dumbarnie, and upon the east side of the turnpike-road leading from Perth to Kinross. These lands consist of 394 acres, 2 roods, 34 falls, and lie pleasantly along the south side of the water of Earn, immediately to the east of the Bridge of Earn, and are all inclosed and subdivided. The tenants houses are all in good condition; and the soil is of a rich quality. Part of these lands is also beautifully laid out in woods, and plantations, which are in a very thriving condition.

The free rent of this lot, after deducing public burdens is 336 l. 8 s. 11 d. 10-12ths.

LOT III. The Lands of KIRKPOTTEE, MEIKLEFILDIE, and CLOCHRIDGESTONE, lying contiguous, within the parish of Dron, and consisting of 676 acres, 1 rood, 36 falls.—264 acres, 3 roods, 9 falls whereof, have been planted in the view of building a mansion-house upon this part of the estate. These plantations are in high order.

The free rent of this lot, after deducing public burdens, is 208 l. 15 s. 5 d. 11-12ths.

LOT IV. The Lands of HALTOWN with the fishing of Cordon upon the water of Earn, lying within the parish of Abernethy, and in the neighbourhood of the lands of Kirkpottie, &c. above-mentioned. This lot consists of 61 acres, 2 roods, 2 falls, and holds of a subject superior.

The free rent, after deducing public burdens, is 61 l. 19 s. 7 d.

These two lots last mentioned, are situated within four miles of the town of Perth, and two miles of the bridge of Earn.

The upset price of these lands, both in whole, and in lots, will be mentioned in a future advertisement. Intending purchasers will in the mean time please be informed, That at a general meeting of Mr Craigie's Creditors, held here on the 23d current, it was agreed upon, that the lands should be exposed at twenty-two years purchase, exclusive of the value of the woods; and directed the proper application to be made to the Court of Session, for liberty to expose the lands at that rate. This application will accordingly be made how soon the Court meets after the Christmas holidays; it is therefore expected these lands will be exposed at 22 years purchase.

The woods have been valued as follows, viz.

Those on Lot I. at	- -	L. 430	13 6
Lot II. at	- -	480	8 0
Lot III. at	- -	1334	0 0
		2245	1 6

The articles of roup are to be seen in the office of Mr John Callander depute clerk of Session, and the progress of writs, rentals and plans of the estate, with the valuation of the woods, will be shown by William Lumsdaine clerk to the signet, who will inform as to other particulars.

John Rutherford jun. writer in Perth, the present factor, will also show rentals of the estate, and William Chalmers at Kilgrafton, will show the grounds.

FOR LONDON,

THE MARY AND MICHAEL,

(300 Tons Burden,)

CAPTAIN JOHN PENDLETON Master,

Will be in Leith Roads on Wednesday the 29th instant, ready to take on board passengers for London, having excellent accommodation.

The Captain to be spoke with in Mrs Blackhall's on the shore of Leith.

Sails on Thursday, wind and weather serving

SALE of a HOUSE in Edinburgh.

TO be SOLD by roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday the 29th December 1784, betwixt the hours of five and six afternoon,

A HOUSE in the Old Bank Close, Edinburgh, poſſeſſed by Sir James Campbell, conſiſting of ſeven rooms, cloſets, kitchen, and cellars; inſured in the Edinburgh Friendly Inſurance at 4000l. Scots, or 333l. 6s. 8d. Sterling, and the premium paid up. The upſet price 300l.

For particulars, apply to Robert Stewart writer, Edinburgh, who will ſhow the title-deeds, and articles of roup.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

SALE OF HOUSES IN EDINBURGH.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, by Robert Donaldſon writer to the ſignet, *curator bouis* to Robert Wilſon, ſurgeon in Edinburgh, under the authority of the Court of Seſſion, upon Wedneſday 19th January 1785, at ſix o'clock afternoon, the following lot of the ſaid Robert Wilſon's ſubjects, viz.

The TENEMENT of HOUSES in Advocates Cloſe, conſiſting of three flats, commonly called the Shakeſpear printing-office, as preſently poſſeſſed by William Darling printer and bookſeller, by tack for ten years from Whitſunday 1776, at 20l. Sterling yearly, which, for the encouragement of purchaſers, will be expoſed at the upſet price of two hundred pounds Sterling.

The articles of roup and progreſs of writs are to be ſeen in the hand of Mr Donaldſon at any time before the ſale.

HOUSE at LOCHRIN to be SOLD.

TO be SOLD, and entered to at Whitſunday next, a HOUSE conſiſting of four rooms and other conveniencies, poſſeſſed by John Mitchell and others, with a piece of Ground behind the ſame, lying at Tolcroſs, on the weſt ſide of the ſtreet leading from Portſburgh to Wrightshouſes, and contiguous to the termination of the new road leading from Kirkbraehead to Tolcroſs.

For further particulars apply to James Keay writer, Prince's Street, Edinburgh.

Upſet Price Reduced.

SALE of LANDS in KIRKCUDBRIGHT,

With TWO FREEHOLD QUALIFICATIONS.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday 29th December 1784, between the hours of five and ſix afternoon, either together, or in ſuch lots as ſhall be agreed upon,

The Lands and Eſtate of BARMAGACHAN, lying within the pariſh of Borgue and Stewartry of Kirkcudbright,

The free rent of theſe lands, after all deductions, is 244 l. 19 s. 8 d 25 hens, and 84 chickens, beſides ſervices of men and horſes at leading peats, coals, &c. And the upſet price of the lands, when expoſed in one lot, will be 5666 l.

Theſe Lands hold of the Crown, and are valued in the Ceſs-books at 320 l. Scots, but give two freehold qualifications upon the old extent.——The eſtate conſiſts of near 500 acres, of exceeding fine land, and has the means of improvement within itſelf, and a great part is already improved. There is a good Manſion-houſe on the premiſſes, with offices of all kinds, and a large Garden well ſtocked with fruit trees, and the farm-houſes are very ſufficient.

There is a good deal of wood, both natural and planted, about the Manſion houſe, which ſtands in a moſt delightful ſituation, about a mile from and in view of the ſea, and within three miles of the great military road leading from Carliſle to Port-Patrick. A conſiderable riſe may be expected upon the iſſue of the preſent leaſes, greateſt part of which expire at Whitſunday 1785. Great part of the price will be allowed to remain in the purchaſer's hands. The teinds are valued.

For further particulars, apply to Mr William Keith accomptant, or John Tait, jun. writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh, or Matthew Buchanan, or John Smith writers in Kirkcudbright. Mr Paterſon of Dunjoap, in the neighbourhood, will ſhew the lands, and Mr Keith has power to ſell by private bargain.

LANDS AND SUPERIORITIES

IN DUMFRIES-SHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Thurſday the 27th day of January, 1785, the LANDS and SUPERIORITIES after mentioned in the following lots, viz.

LOT I. Theſe parts and portions of the Twenty Merk Land of Middlebie, lying in the pariſh of Middlebie, and ſhire of Dumfries, viz. the lands of Middlebietown, Middlebiehill and park, and Balgreen, as preſently poſſeſſed by Thomas Carruthers, John Bell, and Francis Scott, and two cottars; and the lands of Whitehill, as preſently poſſeſſed by Thomas Blacklock.

Theſe lands are holden blench of a ſubject ſuperior, and pay ceſs for a valuation of 129 merks. The ſtipend payable out of them is 1 l. 18 s. 5½ d. The tenants pay all public burdens, excepting 1 l. 4 s. 4 d. of the ſtipend; and the free yearly rent of the lands is 92 l. 8 s. 10 d. ſterling, beſides 26 kain hens, and 52 chickens.

The lands are all under leaſes, which do not expire for ſeveral years. They are well incloſed and ſubdivided with very good hedges, and there are convenient farm ſteadings upon them. Theſe lands are of conſiderable extent, and very improveable, and there is a good Lime Quarry juſt in the neighbourhood. They lie upon the great road from Glaſgow to Carliſle by Moffat, within two miles of the village of Ecclefechan, and ſix miles of the ſea port town of Annan, at both which places there are frequent and good markets.

Theſe lands will be expoſed at 1850 l. ſterling, being leſs than 20 years purchaſe of the free rent and caſualties.

N. B. Theſe lands will be ſold either together in one lot, or if purchaſers incline, will be divided into two lots, as follows.

1ſt, The lands of Middlebietown, Middlebiehill and park, and Balgreen, rented at 68 l. 13 s. 2 d. beſides caſualties; To be expoſed at 1350 l.

2d, The lands of Whitehill, rented at 25 l. beſides caſualties: To be expoſed at 500 l. The valuation and ſtipend of theſe two parcels are divided.

LOT II. The lands of Muirhead, (part of the commonty of Bengal, lately divided) poſſeſſed by John Little, upon a leaſe which is current till Candlemas 1798, at the rent of 12 l. Theſe lands are free of all public burdens, and are holden blench of a ſubject ſuperior. They lie contiguous to the great road above mentioned, adjoining to the village of Lokerbie, within the pariſh of Dryſdale, and ſhire of Dumfries. The lands are well incloſed, and very improveable, and there are houſes upon them. Theſe lands will be expoſed at 250 l. being little more than 20 years purchaſe.

LOT III. The Superiority of All and Whole the Five Pound lands of Moat of old extent, lying within the territory of the burgh of Dumfries. There are feu duties payable out of theſe lands by vaſſals already entered with the ſuperior, to the amount of 82½ merks per annum, and ſeveral of the vaſſals already entered hold conſiderable parcels of their lands blench. There are a number of other vaſſals, who hold part of the lands of Moat by feu and blench tenures, who have not yet taken entries from the ſuperior, but are liable to enter with him. The compoſitions payable for the entry of the vaſſals who hold blench, and of ſeveral of thoſe who hold their lands in feu farm, are very conſiderable, as the lands from their vicinity to the town of Dumfries, and being highly cultivated yield very high rents. This lot will be for the encouragement of offerers expoſed at the upſet price of 150 l.

LOT IV. The Superiority of the Five Pound lands of Windiehills, lying within the united parithes of Cloſeburn and Dalgarno, and ſhire of Dumfries. This ſuperiority has annexed to it a feu duty of 5 l. 10 s. yearly, payable by the vaſſals, and affords a freehold qualification in the county, the old extent, being inſtructed by a retour prior to the year 1681. A charter of the lands under the Great Seal is ready expede, and will be conveyed to the purchaſer, upon which he may be inſeft immediately. This lot will be expoſed at 250 l.

The rentals of the lands, title-deeds, and articles of ſale, are to be ſeen in the hands of William Campbell, writer to the ſignet, to whom any perſon deſiring any further information, may apply.

INN AT LIVINGSTON TO LET.

TO be LET, for ſuch number of years as can be agreed upon, and entered to either at Candlemas or Whitſunday next,

The INN or PUBLIC HOUSE at Livingſtone, being the firſt ſtage from Edinburgh to Glaſgow, with any quantity of ground the tenant ſhall incline.

Apply to the proprietor at Livingſton-houſe, James Wardrop, Eſq; of Torbanhill near Whitburn, or James Gray writer, Merchant Street, Edinburgh.

FARMS,

In the Pariſhes of Crawfard and Crawfurdjohn,

TO LET.

THERE are to be Let for nineteen years, or ſuch other period as can be agreed on, and entered to at Whitſunday 1785,

The following FARMS, lying in the pariſhes of Crawfurd and Crawfurdjohn, and county of Lanark, viz.

CRAWFURD.

1. The Lands of Elwanfoot, and Public Houſe, preſently poſſeſſed by William Gibſon, formerly let at 133 l. 16 s. 3½ d.

N. B. The public houſe is to be repaired.

2. Kirktown of Crawfurd, poſſeſſed by ditto, formerly let at 80 l.

N. B. An onſtead to be built on this farm.

3. Half of Little Clyde, poſſeſſed by William M'Queen, formerly let at 33 l.

4. Half of Glendouran, poſſeſſed by James Cleland at 20 l.

CRAWFURDJOHN.

5. Moſscaſtle, poſſeſſed by William Blacklaw, formerly let at 68 l.

6. Glenblaich, poſſeſſed by John Milliken, formerly let at 60 l.

7. Goat, poſſeſſed by William M'Call, at 20 l.

8. Mill of Crawfurdjohn, poſſeſſed by John Chapman, formerly let at 40 l.

9. Mountharrick, poſſeſſed by James White, James French, ſen. James French, jun. and Thomas French, at 80 l.

10. Netherton, poſſeſſed by Andrew Carmichael, formerly let at 264 l. 1 s. 10 d.

11. Boghouſe, poſſeſſed by James Carmichael, William Cleland, James Cock, and James Affleck, formerly let at 70 l. 9 s. 1 d.

12. Balgray, poſſeſſed by John Milliken, formerly let at 66 l. 9 s. 9 d.

13. Overtown, poſſeſſed by ditto, formerly let at 110 l.

14. Liſklaw, poſſeſſed by William M'Call and Robert Colthart, formerly let at 28 l.

The public houſe of Elwanfoot is well ſituated for buſineſs; it lies upon the great road from Glaſgow to Carliſle, Moffat, and Dumfries, and is the only proper ſtage betwixt Douglas Mill and Moffat. The preſent tenant has conſtant employment for a poſt-chaiſe; the houſe is reſorted to daily by the diligences and ſtage-coaches that paſs the road, and their companies; and the public-houſe, which is to be put into proper repair, will be let either with a ſmall farm of arable ground, or with a large ſheep farm and the ſmall farm jointly, as can be agreed on.

The above farms conſiſt either of excellent ſheep paſture, or of good arable lands; and the ſuperior quality, and dryneſs and healthineſs of the grounds, as ſheep paſture, are univerſally known. There is plenty of lime in the lands of Crawfurdjohn, and there is coal at a moderate diſtance—The grounds in the pariſh of Crawfurd will be ſhown by Matthew Craig, baron officer of Crawfurd; and thoſe in the pariſh of Crawfurdjohn will be ſhown by James Affleck, baron officer there.

Propoſals for leaſes may be given in to Mr Samuel Mitchelſon, jun. clerk to the ſignet; and ſuch as not accepted will be kept ſecret, if required.

JUDICIAL SALE.

THERE is to be expoſed to ſale, by public roup, by authority of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, within the Parliament or New Seſſion-houſe of Edinburgh, upon the 17th day of January next, betwixt the hours of four and eight in the afternoon,

THE FOLLOWING SUBJECTS

Belonging to Richard Cameron of Carntyne, *viz.*

The Lands of Netherfield or Brandrumhill, the Lands of Lightburn, the Lands of Raichezie, the Thirty-three Shilling Four Penny Land of Old Extent in Over Carntyne, and Two Sixteen Shilling and Eight Penny Land there, with the ſeat in the barony-kirk effeiring thereto. The Lands of Weſter Queenſlie, purchaſed from Agnes Ronald, theſe parts of the croft lands of Rachezie, purchaſed from Joſeph Mackegg, and theſe parts of the lands of Weſter Queenſlie purchaſed from John Muir. The free rent of all which, after deducting teind and feu-duties is, - - L. 271 3 2 4-12ths

The proven value of which, at twenty-four years purchaſe, is, - L. 6507 16 8

Item, Certain Cott-houſes on the ſaid lands of Over Carntyne, yielding a yearly rent of 14 l. 2 s. 8 d. valued at ſix years purchaſe, being - - 84 16 0

To feu-duties payable to the common debtor by John Simpſon and James Barry, for lands and houſes feued out to them ſeveral, amounting yearly to 13 l. 18 s. 4 d. Sterling, valued at twenty years purchaſe, is, 278 6 8

Amount of theſe proven values, L. 6870 19 4

The tack of the coal in the lands of Haghill, ſubſet by the common debtor to Andrew Gray for twenty years, from 1ſt January 1778, for which, and the machinery thereon he pays to the common debtor a yearly rent of 60 l. together with the ſaid machinery valued at L. 540 0 0

The coal in the lands of Weſter Queenſlie, as ſet to the ſaid Andrew Gray for thirty years, from the ſaid 1ſt of January 1778, for which he pays of yearly rent, 7 l. ſure, valued at - L. 42 0 0

The coal and coal-works in the lands of Rachezie, poſſeſſed by John Livingſtone, and that part lately poſſeſſed by Agnes Michie per tack for thirty-eight years after Whitſunday 1765, yielding a medium yearly rent for eight years back of 13 l. 16 s. 3 d. valued at L. 165 15 0

L. 647 15 0

Item, A Decreet of Adjudication at the inſtance of John Cameron, father to Richard Cameron, the common debtor, againſt the York-Buildings Company, dated 30th July 1734, adjudging the ſaid Company's eſtates in Scotland for payment of the accumulate ſum of 647 l. Sterling, and intereſt from that date, which is all due, extending at Lammas 1784, to - - L. 2264 10 0

Theſe ſubjects lie in the Barony pariſh of Glaſgow, and ſhire of Lanark, and

The above lands of Over Carntyne hold feu of the Crown, for payment of a feu-duty, as ſtruck in this ſale, of 10 l. 18 s. 3-12ths Sterling; and the other lands are held of ſubject ſuperiors. The teinds in the whole lands belong to the College of Glaſgow, as Biſhops teinds and are let in tack to the town of Glaſgow, who draw a teind tack, duty out of the teinds of the whole foreſaid lands of 10 l. 17 s. 2 d. annually. There is a good manſion houſe, office houſes, and garden, upon the lands of Carntyne; and no value is put upon the coal in the lands of Carntyne and Lightburn, as poſſeſſed by James M'Nair; and the other coal-works to be ſold have been long wrought to great advantage, as lying in the near neighbourhood of Glaſgow. The ſubjects will be expoſed jointly or ſeparately, in the lots above mentioned, as purchaſers ſhall incline.

The title-deeds, with the articles of roup, are to be ſeen in the hands of Mr John Callander, depute-clerk of Seſſion; and copies of the articles of roup, and a plan of the lands, will be ſeen in the hands of Robert Trotter writer to the ſignet, and Thomas Buchanan writer in Glaſgow, factor on the eſtate, from whom further particulars may be got on application.

SALE of LANDS in PERTHSHIRE.

TO be SOLD by public roup, within the Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 2d of February 1785, betwixt the hours of five and ſix afternoon,

The Lands and Barony of TRINITY-GASK, with the mill and pertinents, lying in the pariſh of Trinity-Gaſk, and ſhire of Perth. The free yearly rent, after deduction of ceſs, and all other public burdens, and converting the victual at an average price, is 459 l. 6 s. 5 d. Sterling. The rental, and progreſs of writs, which is clear, are in the hands of John Haldane writer in Edinburgh.

Judicial Sale—by Adjournment.

TO be SOLD by authority of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, within the Parliament or New Seſſion Houſe of Edinburgh, upon Thurſday the 3d day of February 1785, betwixt the hours of 4 and 6 afternoon, before the Lord Ordinary on the bills,

THE REMAINING SUBJECTS

Which pertained to the deceaſed WILLIAM HAY of Crawfurdſton writer to the ſignet, and afterwards to James Hay of Crawfurdſton, his ſon, viz.

LOT I.

The Lands and Eſtate of CRAWFURDSTON, including Kidſton and Brattleſton, Cleughſide and Largmore, with the Mill thereof, teinds and pertinents, lying in the pariſh of Glencairn and ſhire of Dumfries. As alſo, the Lands of Littleſtewarton and teinds thereof, lying in the ſame pariſh and ſhire.

The yearly rent of the eſtate of Crawfurdſton, free of all deductions, is proved to be 204 l. 18 s. 3 d. 7-12ths: which the Lords have valued at 22 years purchaſe, or - - - L. 4508 2 6 10-12ths.

The rent of the lands of Littleſtewarton after deducting miniſters ſtipend and ſchoolmaſters ſalary, is proved to be 201 11 s. which the Lords have valued at 22 years purchaſe, or - L. 452 2 0

Upſet price of Lot 1ſt. - L. 4960 4 6 10-10ths

Theſe lands are pleaſantly ſituated on the water of Cairn, within 14 miles of Dumfries, and 7 of Cloſeburn limekills; they contain upwards of 1600 acres of good ſoil, all incloſed; and there are valuable woods and thriving plantations on different parts of the eſtate. Both the eſtate of Crawfurdſton and Lands of Little-Stewarton are held of his Grace the Duke of Queenſberry; the former for payment of 2 l. 10 d. Sterling, the latter for payment of an elufory duty. The teinds, to which there is a complete right, are valued. The valued rent of both ſubjects together is 954 merks.—On the eſtate of Crawfurdſton is a manſion-houſe adjoining the Tower, which might be repaired at a ſmall expence; and the leaſes of all the farms expire at Whitſunday 1786.

LOT II.

The SUPERIORITY of an Acre of Land, part of the lands called Newington or Cherryhall, and feu-duties thereof, lying near the Grange toll, in the pariſh of St Cuthbert's, and ſhire of Edinburgh.—This Acre feued out, one half to James Howieſon, and the other to John Breckenrigg, for the yearly payment of 5 l. Sterling each; and deducting a proportion of the feu-duty of 5 l. payable to Mr Crichton, Mr Hay's ſuperior, the free ſub-feu duties will amount to 8 l. 8 s. 3 d. which being valued at 19 years purchaſe, the upſet price is 159 l. 16 s. 9 d.

But, if more agreeable to offerers, this laſt-mentioned ſubject may be ſet up in two different lots thus:

LOT I. To conſiſt of James Howieſon's feu, upſet price L. 79 18 4½
—— II. John Breckenrigg's ditto, - ditto, 79 18 4½

Together, L. 159 16 9

LOT III.

A HOUSE or LODGING, GARRET, and CELLAR, in the Meal-market of Edinburgh, preſently poſſeſſed by Mr Alexander Macdonald, clerk to the ſignet.——The proven free rent of this houſe is 18 l. Sterling, which being valued at ten years purchaſe, the upſet price will be 180 l.

The articles of roup, and title-deeds, may be ſeen by applying to Keith Dunbar, depute-clerk of ſeſſion, or James Thomſon, writer to the ſignet; and plans of the eſtate, and copies of the articles, are alſo lodged with Thomas Goldie, writer in Dumfries.

JUDICIAL SALE OF LANDS

IN THE STEWARTRY OF KIRKCUDBRIGHT.

TO be SOLD by public roup, by authority of the Court of Seſſion, within the Parliament or New Seſſion Houſe of Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 2d February, 1785, between the hours of four and ſeven afternoon,

The Lands and Eſtate which belonged to Patrick Brown of Barbarrow, either together or in the lots following.

LOT I. The Lands of Gategill and Quarter, including Tannymaws, lying in the pariſh of Borgue, and Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

The free proven rental of theſe lands, after all deductions is L. 114 13 6 9-12ths.

And the upſet price, being 23 years purchaſe of that rental, is - - - L. 2637 11 11 3-12ths

LOT II. The lands of Barbarrow, including Drummore, lying in the pariſh and ſtewartry foreſaid.

The free proven rental of theſe lands, after all deduction, is - L. 116 17 5 10-12ths

And the upſet price, being 22 years purchaſe of that rental, is - - - L. 2571 4 8 4-12ths

LOT III. The lands of Auchengaſſel and Kingcroft, lying in the pariſh of Twynholm, and ſtewartry aforeſaid.

The free proven rental of theſe lands, after all deductions, is - L. 27 7 5 8-12ths

And the upſet price, being 23 years purchaſe of that rental, is - - - L. 629 11 10 4-12ths

The lands of Gategill and Quarter hold of the Crown, and appear to afford two freehold qualifications upon the old extent. There is an excellent manſion-houſe upon this part of the eſtate, which, with the garden and part of a farm, is poſſeſſed by Mr Brown's family at a very low rent. One of the farms upon this part of the eſtate is poſſeſſed upon a tack for three nineteen years, from Whitſunday 1766. The rent for the firſt nineteen years, is 15 l.; for the ſecond 30 l.; and for the third 40 l. but in fixing the judicial rental it is only rated at 15 l. ſo that there will be a conſiderable riſe upon this part of the eſtate; and, taking an adequate rent for the farm in the poſſeſſion of Mr Brown's family, and an average rent of the farm upon which the rent riſes periodically, the free rent of this lot would be 134 l. 8 d. and the upſet price a little more than *nineteen years* purchaſe, excluſive of the woods, upon which no value is put. The teinds are valued, and are nearly exhauſted by the ſtipend payable to the miniſter, and a tack of the remainder may be got from the Crown upon payment of a ſmall groſſum.

The lands of Barbarrow hold blench of a ſubject ſuperior, and ſince the judicial rental was taken, there has been a conſiderable riſe of rent, ſo that the free rental is now 148 l. 5 s. 11 d. and the upſet price a little more than ſeventeen years purchaſe, excluſive of the wood, upon which no value is put. The teinds of theſe lands are in the ſame ſituation with the teinds of the lands of Gategill.

The lands of Auchingaſſel and Kingcroft hold feu of the Crown for payment of 3 s. 7 d. 4-12ths, which is deduced in fixing the rental. They are valued in the ceſs books at 65 l. The proprietor has right to the teinds, and is warranted of all future augmentations.

Theſe lands lie in view of, and within a few miles of the ſea, and within a few miles of Kirkcudbright, upon the great military road leading from Carliſle by Dumfries, to Portpatrick. The eſtate in general is capable of great improvement, and is well ſituated for that purpoſe.

LOT IV. An heritable debt affecting certain ſubjects in the town of Dalkeith, belonging to Robert Welſh in Barn of Spotts; the principal ſum is, L. 134 0 0

Intereſt from Candlemas 1774 to Lammas 1784, 70 7 0

Upſet price of Lot 4th, L. 204 7 0

The articles of roup, &c. are to be ſeen in the office of Mr Alexander Stevenſon, one of the Depute Clerks of Seſſion; and perſons deſirous of further information, may apply to John Tait, jun. writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh, agent in the ſale, or John Clark, jun. writer in Dumfries, factor upon the eſtates, either of whom will ſhew the proven and preſent rental. Mr Tait will alſo ſhow a plan of the eſtate.

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